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RURAL
WORLD

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

Volume LIII, No. 39.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

area, the many trees, or the acres and acres of berries, if confined to less acres or trees, would have paid.

Nothing is so disheartening as to labor hard for days, with not even the satisfaction of having a neat, attractive farm, that at least affords a comfortable living. This phase of farm economics must have the most careful attention. To restrict one's self is a difficult task for the average farmer, for it does seem reasonable that if one acre will pay well, two acres ought to bring double the income.

If the farm is run down and is depreciating because the land is deteriorating and outbuildings are tumbled down and fences are all out of repair, and crops are not profitable; it might be a paying question to ask, Am I attempting too much for paying results? If business-like investigation shows that less farming would be more profitable have the force of character and the nerve to attempt less. Some neighbor may smile at small farming and talk knowingly about one-horse farmers, that at least affords a comfortable living. This phase of farm economics must have the most careful attention. To restrict one's self is a difficult task for the average farmer, for it does seem reasonable that if one acre will pay well, two acres ought to bring double the income.

And let us not forget Mr. Bird's closing admonition. We are proud of the fact that there is more of that spirit of mutual helpfulness among farmers that exists in other walks in life—more neighborliness. It is a good spirit to cultivate. Let us do so.

A FATHER WANTS ADVICE.

Referring to Mr. E. Hamlin's communication on this page, every true father is desirous of assisting his children to begin life with more of a start than he had himself, and to this end frequently makes great sacrifices. This ambition is laudable and praiseworthy, but a boy who is carried by his parents too long is not always the prosperous son. It is a very delicate matter to advise even most intimate friends, where all the conditions are fully known as to the disposing of property and the incurring of debt to advance the interests of the boys; but to advise an entire stranger is even more difficult.

The sacrificing of a farm home already established and nearly paid for just to secure more working capital for the boys places the responsibility many times all on the father. And a boy will never make the prosperous business man unless he learns self-reliance and rustics for himself.

Then, too, while it begets a good father to be solicitous for his son's welfare, what of the mother? She has done much for her boys; should she be asked to give up her old home for a new one with the added burden of more debt? All these are phases of the problem that should be carefully considered before making changes for what may seem promising, when a good thing is already in hand.

But Mr. Hamlin would, we are sure, be grateful to the RURAL WORLD readers for suggestions. Many have doubtless been confronted with similar problems and are in a position to advise from experience. What provision should farmer parents make for the future of their children?

TOO MUCH.

That the farm is a big place is very evident when many things are demanding attention, and the fact is made plain that something must be neglected. The secret of many a farmer's success lies in his ability to plan and outline just the amount of farming that it is within his power to do well. It is much easier to plan a large amount of work than to accomplish what has been planned. Many a young, energetic farmer outlines for himself a year's work that will take three men to properly accomplish. Early and late hours are kept, much labor and time are spent "going over" the crops. Results are not satisfactory, crops suffering for attention annoy, and the young man becomes disengaged. He reasons that he has worked hard and therefore he ought to prosper. This young man has to learn that work to be telling must be intelligently done. In fact, much hard work on many a farm is a complete loss, because it was directed over too large an area. The same time and effort spent in "going over" the large

a prominent cattle raising county, is credited by the Labor Bureau with having shipped last year 13,840 head of cattle, Atchison county has to her credit 33,575 head of cattle shipped—nearly 20,000 more than Audrain. How is this difference accounted for? Any one who is at all familiar with the agriculture of the state knows Atchison county feeds every year a large number of cattle that are shipped from other counties and other states, fed a few months and then shipped out again. They are not produced in the county, are not taxed in the county, and even the corn that they eat may, to some extent, be shipped in. Yet the county gets credit for having shipped a much larger number of cattle than do other counties that actually produce more head.

Again, if one who has a knowledge of how the business of marketing poultry is now conducted in this state will examine the poultry figures by counties presented on this map, he will readily understand that the very loud cackling which Mrs. Chickabiddy set up in the Labor Commissioner's office a few months ago when these figures first came out and which is still echoing through the press of the state and country, is quite a bit louder than there is any warrant for. It is well known that a large proportion of the poultry and egg shipments are picked up at local points and shipped to centers like Clinton, Sedalia, Carrollton, Chillicothe and Mexico, and from there shipped in car load lots to consuming markets. The result is that the poultry and egg shipping figures are, to a large extent, duplicated and, therefore, misleading. They have apparently misled the Labor Commissioner himself, for, as intimated, he has cackled a good deal through the press over the performances of the Missouri hen as shown by his surplus shipment figures, which aggregate \$12,000,000, surpassing in value, it is claimed, that of all the horses, mules, sheep, oats, rye, grass seed, can seed, bean, cotton, cotton seed, hay and straw shipped last year by \$60,000.

We repeat, if the state is to gather and publish such statistics, provision ought to be made for getting those that are accurate, and to that end the work should be in the hands of the Board of Agriculture, which may be expected to properly interpret conditions and facts, without which interpretation figures are often at least misleading.

STUDYING AGRICULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I consider the subject of agriculture of more material importance to the entire human family than any other. When we take into consideration the fact that all human life depends upon the products of the soil, it becomes a subject of great magnitude. How important, then, that every possible means should be used to promote and advance such an important subject. We should have the highest standard text books on the subject, and they should be used in all our public schools, so that the rising generation would know the difference between a corn and a wheat field. Our fine colleges are to-day sending out graduates, armed and equipped with high-grade diplomas, who positively cannot distinguish the different cereals. This is a stigma on our boasted civilization.

When examined through a microscope there is nothing on earth, in my judgment, that can interest man like the subject of God's works, which is termed nature. Science, philosophy, chemistry, electric, anatomy and physiology and all kindred subjects are right and proper, but that subject on which all human life depends. How important, then, that such a subject should rank first in all our public schools.

THE LABOR BUREAU'S SURPLUS SHIPMENT MAP.

The RURAL WORLD acknowledges receipt of State Labor Commissioner Thomas P. Rixey's official map of Missouri, showing surplus commodities shipped from each county during 1899, together with other information of value. We have already commented on the data given on this map, basing our remarks on advance statements sent out from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and pointing out what appears to us to be grave inaccuracies. We are free to admit that probably the statistics of farm products are as accurate and complete as possible at the command of the Labor Bureau would admit of getting. But we claim, and for years have urged, that the state legislature should make special provision for the gathering of accurate and comprehensive agricultural statistics, and we decidedly question the wisdom of gathering and publishing statistics that are incomplete, slanting, inaccurate and misleading. To show that the statistics published by the Labor Bureau on this official map are incomplete it is only necessary to state that while the map shows only 62,757 gallons of milk to have been shipped by rail during the year 1899, four railroads actually brought into St. Louis Missouri points during the year 1,698,876 gallons of milk, or 1,057,117 gallons more than the whole state is given credit for, and still shipments to Kansas City and all other points in the state unaccounted for.

A further proof of the inaccuracy, or rather misleading, character of these statistics is in the figures showing shipments of cattle. Take two counties, for illustration, Atchison and Audrain. The State Auditor's report shows have about the same number of cattle assessed for taxes, yet while Audrain county, which is

WEEK BY WEEK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A good way to compel flowers to retain their color is to dry them in the dark. Don't let them see the light until they are thoroughly dried.

THE GALVESTON STORM.—The weather man in Des Moines told me last week as I passed through the capital, that he knew the Galveston storm was coming while it was yet beyond San Domingo. He further said that the normal path of such storms would have taken it up the Atlantic coast. But by some unknown cause it was deflected up the Gulf to Galveston.

It was passing through my P. O. town on Tuesday, Sept. 11. It was a heavy wind and was followed by a rain at night. On that day it went down the lakes, and on Wednesday, while we were talking, it was east of Boston. "Such knowledge," at present, "is too high for me." But it is a delightful hour that one can spend with men or women who do know.

MISS MURTFELD'S BOOK.—This leads me to remark that Miss Mary E. Murtfeld sent me a work on entomology.

To say that I am delighted with it is faint praise. To use a newspaper idiom, it has "got me a long-fest want." I do wish I knew half as much about insects as she does. I have read two or three times Wallace's "Malay Archipelago" and also Bates' "Eleven Years on the Amazon," and while they both talk a good deal about insects they are far from being satisfactory to the inquiring mind.

Now, I know nothing about the life history of the Devil's dressing needle. If I have looked at it once, and also handled it, I have a hundred times. And I know now about as much as I did in the beginning. I grope and "feel after" the good Lord's wonders about me; often do I stumble and reach faulty conclusions, and no eye to pity or hand out to assist.

I want it distinctly understood, however, that if the good Lord spares my life I'll know what is in my half correspondent's book. Of that you may rest assured.

PUMPKIN-PIE.—I have a ripe pie. I found pumpkins on the table at supper. This pie is American. In my judgment it is, when well made, the best in the world.

MELONS.—In addition to this blessing we have partaken, of our own raising, the best melons I have tasted this year; melon sweet as Eden's apple or those which Herakles gathered in the garden of the Hesperides, or even those by whose name Melanthion won Atlanta. I am not trying in this to show off our Iowa watermelons.

PEACHES.—This season we have had peaches raised about the Bakharas varieties are just splendid. To enjoy one right from your tree adds not a joyous ripe, and therefore bite. No, sir, they are genuinely ripe and have in them the sweetness of sun and nectar. And for these peaches I am preourdly thankful.

TIMOTHY SEED.—\$15 a bushel. The cheap prices of late years have paid farmers and there was not so much cut as usual by quite a little.

CLOVER.—About all but is rotting in the field preparator to being hulled. This seems to be an acceptable method of treating clover cut for seed. This is a great country for clover. In spring and fall the air is redolent with its sweet aroma. Enjoying this as I do to my charge a few days ago remedied me of the charming lines in Chaucer about spring:

"Whan that Spilleth with his shewre swoote

The drouthe of Marche ath perced to the roote

And bathed every yere in swich liquor

Of which vertue engendred is the flour

Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth."

and so forth, and so ond libitum. I cannot say that I wish furnish much poetry than this poet's, but do wish he had been a little more particular with his spelling. I do not admire it.

Look at the quotation, there you find three ways of spelling "sweet," an neither one correct, i. e., "swoote," "swis," and "swete."

The English language was very accommodating in those days. Arthus Ward and the other bad spellers could have gotten several payoffs in thire pelline from old Chaucer.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—Now is the time to bring in the tree plants and to dig potatoes. I have had my chrysanthemums in pots several days.

There is a prettier plant than large flowering, wild, purple aster. But to make it splendid commence pinching off the terminal buds early so as to let it branch low.

Keen at it during the season and the first of August quit, and in word for you, it will have a wild plant which will be a wonder to you and to others. I have a Black-eyed Susan with I treated the same way, and it is feet across the road.

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PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Sept. 19, 4 p. m., and we have just finished housing our tobacco crop. It is rather a rough crop, as most of the tobacco all over the district.

CUTTING CORN.—We now go into the corn fodder, as we have ten acres to cut yet; we cut the Klondike two weeks ago, six acres of it, and we will leave six or seven acres uncut. We cut 6x4 rows, shocking as much as possible inside the shock row and tie the shocks as soon as done, using rope and ring to draw the tops of shocks close.

Our corn is all good excepting three acres that we planted on plowed-under

The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 1213 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi Chubbuck, Secretary.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 1900.

Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 22, 1900. No special premiums only cash contributions to the pro rata fund.

Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-20, 1900.

THE MISSOURI DAIRY CONVENTION

Will be held in Kansas City Dec. 18-20, 1900.

The executive committee of the Missouri State Dairy Association held a meeting in St. Louis Sept. 15 and selected Kansas City as the place for the next meeting of the Association, the date of which will be December 18-20, 1900. President Norman J. Colman, Vice Presidents H. C. Goodrich and J. N. Patterson, Treasurer J. L. Erwin and Secretary Levi Chubbuck comprised the members of the committee who were present.

A delegation of Kansas City business men comprising H. H. Allen, Secretary Kansas City Convention Bureau; A. W. Bear and J. E. Brady, members Kansas City Produce Exchange, appeared before the committee; also M. P. Drummond, editor "Marion County Herald"; Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Lane of Palmyra, Mo. Other aspirants for the convention had withdrawn from the contest, leaving only Kansas City and Palmyra in the field, and Kansas City won.

Messrs. Drummond and Lane made strong pleas for Palmyra as the place for the meeting. Had Palmyra been selected we are convinced by the interest that her people have shown and the pledges of assistance given, that the convention would have been the best yet held by the Missouri Dairy Association. And while the convention would have undoubtedly been very helpful to her young and growing dairy industry and that of Eastern Missouri, we trust the dairymen in that part of the state will not slacken in their efforts to succeed and get in line for a later convention.

Kansas City promises that nothing will be left undone to make the coming convention a grand success, and a most profitable and enjoyable time be had. The Brady-Meriden Creamery Co., which is operating one of the largest creameries in the world, will see to it that its thousands of patrons are interested in the convention and urged to attend. This will alone insure a large attendance, which will be greatly added to by patrons of other creameries and cheese factories and private dairymen throughout the state.

A good program of papers and addresses which will be thoroughly instructive will be arranged. On this will be some of the best dairy experts in the country. The Brady-Meriden Creamery Co., which is operating one of the largest creameries in the world, will see to it that its thousands of patrons are interested in the convention and urged to attend. This will alone insure a large attendance, which will be greatly added to by patrons of other creameries and cheese factories and private dairymen throughout the state.

The convention is now three months away. We trust dairymen and all interested in the dairy industry of Missouri will begin planning at once to attend. Let us make this, the eleventh annual convention of the Missouri Dairy Association, such a rousing success in respect to attendance, extent and quality of exhibits of dairy products and intelligent enthusiasm that Missouri will, as a result, receive the recognition that her dairy is a dairy state. Communications respecting the convention should be addressed to Levi Chubbuck, Secretary, 1214 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR

Will be in progress next week, beginning Monday, Oct. 1, and continuing six days. The Dairy Department will, we assume, be of special interest to readers of this page. We are glad to say that at this writing Dairy Hall promises to be running over full of interesting exhibits and features.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company of St. Louis will exhibit a complete creamery outfit arranged and equipped to show the machinery in operation. Milk will be skimmed with a power separator, testing of milk will be illustrated with the Babcock tester and a combined churn and butter-worker will be operated.

H. M. Wilson & Co., of St. Louis, will also show a full line of creamery and dairy supplies, including separators, testers, churns and other up-to-date dairy supplies. A special attraction in this firm's exhibit will be the Sharps Buttercup hand cream separator. This is a machine so small that it can be picked up with one hand. Its bowl is less in diameter than is a man's watch, yet separates cream from milk as perfectly as do the large power separators.

Anyone wanting to see the best cream separators on the market, both power and hand machines, can do so in Dairy Hall at the St. Louis Fair. Among the machines that will be shown will be the DeLaval, Sharps and United States.

The refrigerating machine in operation will be a very attractive feature. By means of this the glass front butter room will be cooled. This machine will be on the opposite side of the Hall from the butter room, being connected with the latter by pipes through which the refrigerating material passes from machine to room, and which, when the machine is

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effected its first cures in Lowell, Mass., where it is made and where it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad all over the world, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

operating, become coated with frost. To see how the butter-maker of the present day, by means of a machine operated by a steam or gasoline engine, produce at will a freezing temperature in the hottest weather in his butter room, and thus be entirely independent of natural ice, can not fail to be of great interest.

The Butter-Making contest, which will take place on Thursday, Oct. 4, will attract crowds of interested spectators anxious to see how people who consider themselves good butter-makers go about the work. The contestants are provided with a churn, butter-worker, thermometer and other necessary appliances, and a quantity of cream ready for churning. At a given time they all begin operations. They must take the cream and determine its temperature, and if too warm or too cold for best results in churning, the contestants must proceed to bring his or her batch of cream to such a temperature as in his judgment is best for best results. This will be done by dipping the pail containing the cream in ice or hot water, as the case may be. And so the contest proceeds until butter salted and worked is ready to submit to the judges. The premium awards are based on rapidity and neatness of operations, and quality of butter produced.

The exhibits of butter and cheese will be by no means the least interesting feature in Dairy Hall, for in the glass-front butter room and on tables will be shown the product of the best skill in these lines in the country. In addition to the liberal cash premiums given by the St. Louis Fair Association for butter and cheese, the Wells-Richardson Butter Color Co. will give a solid gold medal to the butter-worker whose butter, colored with W. R. color, gets the highest score, and \$10 in cash to the one getting the next highest score.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S SUGGESTIONS.

Learn to Know Good Butter—Dairy Utensils—An Opportunity.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The butter made in the farm home gets cutting criticism from the dairy experts and the creamerymen. As to the justice of the criticism, I regret to say we farm women must humbly bow. I know if butter isn't strong, but will stand up, we pronounce it good. That used to be just the amount and full stock of my dairy lore. I had never been taught differently. But I also learned that proper dairy utensils are essential in making good butter, as well as knowing the ear-marks of good butter.

Having no separator, shotgun cans are used for setting the milk; and as soon as possible after beginning to use them sufficient were ordered to always have one set empty and thoroughly cleaned and sunned to be sure that no sour cans are used. A good barrel churn was purchased, a hair sieve, butter workers, and dairy thermometer. The thermometer has been found that nearly all diseases to which dairy cattle are subject can be avoided by cleanliness and proper management. The germ theory of the transmission of disease has had a revolutionary effect in dairy management, and the importance of the observance of hygienic rules will be graphically portrayed. The ventilation of dairy buildings, having due regard for the comfort and health of the animals themselves, the stables which they occupy, and the buildings in which the milk and cream are cared for. It has been found that nearly all diseases to which dairy cattle are subject can be avoided by cleanliness and proper management. 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Horticulture.

Mr. G. H. Timmerman brought to the RURAL WORLD office a sample of a new seedling grape, amber color, sweet and juicy, medium berry, very compact bunch of good size. The seedling was produced near his place on the Meramec river, 12 miles west of the city, and Mr. T. thinks highly of it. It is very hardy and a great bearer.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS IS DEAD.

In the death of William Saunders, Superintendent of the Division of Experimental Gardens and Grounds, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which occurred at Washington Sept. 11, horticulture lost a most loving friend and devotee, one who has rendered the cause most valuable and enduring service. Mr. Saunders had attained the ripe age of 78. He was a boy by birth, passed his early youth in India and studied for the ministry at the Divinity College of Madras, but gave up his books and theological studies and apprenticed himself to a gardener, because, he said, he felt that he could do more for the world among plants than among men.

THE GOLD PLUM.

Messrs. Stark Brothers, the nurserymen of Louisiana, Mo., sent us recently two specimens of the Gold Plum. They reached us Sept. 13, and we were not long in testing their eating qualities, though we must confess that we were tempted to retain them intact as long as possible to look at because of their beauty. They were indeed a feast for the eye. To the taste they were a delight beyond that we ever experienced from eating a plum. They were tender, juicy and of exquisite flavor. No collection of fruit trees is complete. It would seem to us, without Gold plum trees. This plum is a cross between a Japanese and one of the hardest native American plums, and is said to be perfectly hardy as far north as Wisconsin.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

EARLY PERSIMMONS.—Sept. 10, we brought in ripe persimmons of the Early Golden and Kansas varieties. The latter variety was gotten as seedless, but it is not, yet has fewer seeds than any of the others; sometimes having but one or two seeds in a specimen, and some small ones have no seed at all. It is of the largest size and of superior quality. Two of my daughters here just now (and they both know something about fruit) consider the Kansas a superb fruit, and much better flavored than the Early Golden which some of my friends consider the most valuable. Among a dozen or more varieties I suppose that I will find but few worth propagating. My greatest interest now in this line is Calvary's (?) seedless. It is so nearly seedless that the few seeds I find in the fruit sent me no objection. I consider the Kansas persimmon equal to our best plums. This we can have every year, and no curcillo, no rot, or none dropping off prematurely.

I have just eaten three Kansas persimmons, each one 5% inches in circumference and each having six small seeds. As this variety is available, the failure to grow the Japanese varieties is not so great a loss. The great trouble is that the Japanese ones are so hard to propagate that so far I have depended on seedlings. About one seedling out of five proves barren, and there is not one inferior one among the many seedlings that bear.

PAT THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is a rule with me to let a fruit tree go ahead, if it comes up in any place where it can be left. Recently I went to a thrifty peach tree with the intention of budding it. The wood and foliage had a fine appearance. On examination, I found two fair-sized peaches on it, not yet ripe. I do not know whether it is a cling or free, but I do know that its size and appearance denote good quality, so no buds go into that tree.

A PEAR WORTH SAYING.—I have one pear tree that is the only one of three of the variety left of an orchard of nearly 100 trees planted about 20 years ago. The grafts were sent us by the grand old horticulturist, Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts. I have lost its name, but it is different from any other pear that I have met with. The tree is bright proof, if such a thing is possible, and is healthy, while all the others but two are long since gone. The fruit is large, handsome, and in quality hard to equal, and will soon be ripe. I may send the editor a ripe one some of these days, for if he doesn't find it ready to eat, he may lay it away and forget it. (Please, Judge, don't forget to send the pear.—Editor.) This tree of mine is perhaps the only one in Missouri. I have my doubts, if any of the ones recently brought out and selling at high prices are superior to this. There is no ax to grind in this matter, for I have no trees to sell, but wish it might get into hands that would keep it from getting lost.

GARBER PEARLS TAKE WELL.—A few days ago a man came to see me to learn the name of a pear that he had seen which came from my place. I showed him some Garbers. "That is the one I want," he said. He thought that they were a new kind of quince. He and his neighbors were so pleased with them that they want some trees this fall which they wish me to order for them.

WINDFALL PEARLS.—I have just gathered four bushels of fallen Easter Beurres, after the storm. I put them into the cellar, and then they ripen fast for use, I will utilize them. My Kefflers are ahead of time this season. The Easter Beurres are dropping long before the right time.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—It may save my customers, who have asked me for strawberry plants, the trouble of writing if I tell them that the drouth and heat so crippled the young plants that they are not the proper thing. I may be obliged to get plants from abroad for setting in the spring for my own use.

HORTICULTURE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.—Would it not be better to have this as one of the leading studies in our schools, than many branches that are never of any earthly use to the children? I remember at one of our institute meetings the eagerness with which boys and girls came around me, when showing how to bud and graft. The main trouble for the present is that our teachers, as a rule, are not at all posted in this line, and a lecture on the subject twice a month to the scholars would be necessary. In this all the different processes of grafting, budding, pruning and planting could be taught. The time will come when any boy or girl twelve years of age will know how to raise trees and plants. If the time were not so near when I must expect

to be laid in the shadow of the woodbine. I feel as if I should go around among the rural population as a sort of horticultural evangelist.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—In a recent issue several questions were overlooked because when a man is sick he is good for nothing. I would help L. H. L. in regard to the peach that he wishes the name of, but there are so many varieties that are so similar that to name that one would be more guessing. The burned side is caused sometimes by overloading. The rot might have been prevented by spraying, nearly perhaps, but can not be helped when once started. This shriveling of the skin is not unnatural in the Late Heath and also on Park's late, two of our most valuable late peaches. No, I would not cultivate the blackberries this season any more.

THAT DOG BUSINESS.—A fruit grower says: "I have suffered from dogs for 40 years, and at last have come to the conclusion that to escape these evils and keep at peace with neighbors, one must have his valuable trees and plants enclosed with wire netting, rabbit proof. Then the mole is the only trouble."

There are two ways of getting rid of useless dogs. With powder and lead is one, but it makes too much noise. Strychnine, properly used, will do the business silently, but one must keep his own counsel, not letting his right hand know what the left doeth. The latter I have never used on dogs, but the former frequently.

A MAN'S SURROUNDINGS.—Just recovering from an illness that, at a time, led me to think that my last communication had been given to the world through the press, I will give a little account of the situation here; so that my many friends and readers can have an idea of what I have been doing. Where I am now sitting, on a little portico on the south side of my house, I can reach the leaves of a fig tree which eight feet high on which are figs nearly grown. On the other side is an ever-bearing grapevine that reaches to the cornice 7 feet high. Thus without a thought of fulfilling an ancient prediction, yet it is so, I can sit under my own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make me afraid. At the southeast corner of the house is a grape vine, a seedling, sent me by a lady friend in Arkansas, who has since crossed the dark river which causes me to feel sad every time I pass the vine. Thirty feet south of the house, running east and west, is a row of trees—one Norway spruce, a silver maple, one Scotch pine, one Austrian pine and another Norway spruce.

Ten feet south of these, trained on wire netting, is a row of roses, most of them in bloom Sept. 8. Conspicuous among these stands the Pearl of the Garden. On the south side, towards the river bank, or rather 30 yards farther south, there is a row of peach trees bearing and a peach nursery of some 500 trees. Near them are two fig trees, one ten feet high, having quite a lot of fruit on it, some nearly ripe. On the west of the house, in the garden, is a row of grape vines; one from the late Loudon, the originator of some of our best fruits. Next is a strong graft of the Black Morocco; then a vine of the Columbian Imperial loaded with its large grapes; then two vines of Campbell's Early, two of the McPike and one Hosford. In this locality are also a large Bloodgood pear tree, a Keffler, now loaded with fruit, a Burbank plum tree, and a tree of Wolf River apples.

Along the west fence of the garden are a Keffler pear tree, two peach trees, a Garber pear, and Easter Beurres, and an apple tree sent me by my friend, Mr. Holloman, years ago, which is the best winter sweet apple that I have. West of this is my old orchard of perhaps 40 varieties. Beyond this is my vineyard of many varieties. Then on the top of the hill in forest trees lies the city of the dead, where lie nearly all that have died around here for many years, and where the writer of this may also sleep.

To the north are the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and currant patches among some apple, plum, peach and pear trees. Thus any one can see that I have adopted no particular plan. Up a little vale to the northeast is a little nursery of apple, peach and chestnut trees. Of the latter there are nearly a thousand and what to do with them is a puzzle to me now. Pecan, persimmon and chestnut trees seemed to be in demand until I got a good stock on hand, when they don't seem to be needed.

Northeast is my largest orchard of about six acres—apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, blackroot and chestnut trees. Among all these are many fine fruits sent me by friends. It is necessary for me to keep a memorandum of these and confess it into a sort of a will, so that if I have to leave before the restrictions have been removed my successor will carry them out.

Where a man's treasure is there his heart also is in Holy Writ; but I can truly say that with all the care and pleasure these things have given me, when the time comes to leave them there will be no regret. This I experienced recently. This may seem out of place in the horticultural columns and may lead some of our readers to think I am getting in my dotage. Perhaps in my next, a theme of more interest may be taken up. All I can do now is to give directions to my son as to how to manage the peaches and pears. There will be no quite late ones, as the hot dry weather hurried them on faster than usual.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo.

TO KILL TREE STUMPS.

Here is something worth knowing. In many cases it is a long and tedious process to finally kill outright the stump and roots of trees that it is desirable to destroy. A correspondent tells how to get rid of a tree that is undesirable to him.

Linn Co., Mo.

NOTES FROM CHERRY HILL FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have just gone over our young orchard the second time since July 25, examining for borers, taking off a caterpillar's nest or removing some sprout that was not wanted. If borers are taken out soon—before they get through the bark—there is little injury to the tree. Twice a year, as is sometimes recommended, is not often enough in our experience. It does not take long to do the work. One can go over 300 trees in a day doing the work above mentioned if trees have been properly attended to from planting.

After heavy rains there is frequently an opening around the base of young trees caused by the wind swaying the tree back and forth. Pulverized soil should be drawn around the tree and into these openings—otherwise borers may get a start below the surface.

Benton Co., Mo. J. H. EVERLY.

PRIMATE AND COGSWELL APPLES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The apples sent to me by E. J. L. of Bucklin, Mo., are the Primate. The origin of this most excellent summer apple is unknown. The tree is strong and stocky with an upright tendency, forming a beautiful head.

The writer in traveling over the country has located this valuable apple in four different orchards—two trees in Chariton Co., Mo., planted 15 years; four miles north and east is one tree, planted 12 years; three miles north and west of Bucklin, Linn Co., Mo., are three trees, planted six years; and one mile north of La Crosse, Macon Co., Mo., are three trees, planted ten years. All these trees are in fine condition. Though the orchards in which I find this apple are far apart, and are farm orchards having the usual care given such orchards over this country, the trees are all in fine condition, producing regular crops each year.

THE COGSWELL.—The apple had its origin in Ontario Co., N. Y. The specimen of this variety was sent me by mail from Longville, Mo. The tree from which the specimen was taken is quite old, but said to be a good bearer. This apple is also said to be good for cooking and eating. The plums that came with the Cogswell apples are the German Prune.

Linn Co., Mo. S. H. LINTON.

PRUNING THE APPLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It seems to me that among the most important questions pertaining to orcharding and one on which light is needed badly is the question of pruning. It is unfortunate for the planters of the Mississippi Valley that most of the books on Horticulture were written by eastern men. Strange as it may seem, these eastern men, along with many valuable lessons and much helpful advice, have led us astray in the matter of pruning. They have given us rules which, if faithfully followed, would make short work of our apple orchards.

For a week or two, I have not the least reason to doubt that they are; but western orchardists should do a little slow in putting them in practice, even though they come from very high authority. A few weeks ago an article of mine appeared in this paper on pruning in general.

A correspondent, commenting on what I said, remarked that if I had advised in which months to prune for the different ends aimed at the people could put my advice into practice. If he had read the article the second time he probably would not have made the remark. The simple rule that I gave, to prune for wood growth when the tree is dormant and when the tree is growing to induce fruitfulness, that is, soon after growth starts in the spring—is sufficient without naming any particular months.

But now I would add a word of warning in regard to the last clause of this rule. The removal of growing branches and leaves from a tree checks the growth to some extent and is weakening in proportion to the number and size of the branches removed. Our object in checking the growth is to induce the transformation of wood buds into fruit buds. But if the check is too severe too many fruit buds are made and the tree is overburdened with fruit, and not only that, but being deprived of its normal amount of foliage the hot sun beats down unmercifully against the unprotected larger branches causing the bark to crack and peel off.

And right at this point eastern and western practice must differ. Heavy pruning to the last degree is the best way to keep a tree in good condition. The simple rule that I gave, to prune for wood growth when the tree is dormant and when the tree is growing to induce fruitfulness, that is, soon after growth starts in the spring—is sufficient without naming any particular months.

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Michigan Seed Co., South Haven, Mich. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Milwaukee Park Commission, Milwaukee, Wis. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Y. M. L. Lawn mowers. Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

Bronze Medals—Griffith, Timothy M., Riverhead, N. Y. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Newby, Thomas T., Carthage, Ind. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Packard, A. S., San Jose, Calif. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Potlethwaite, Harry, San Jose, Calif. Collection of horticultural photographs.

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Dreer, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Honorable Mention—Connor, Washington E., New Smyrna, Fla. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Florida East Coast Hotel Co., St. Augustine, Fla. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Johnson, F. C., Kishwaukee, Ill. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Stevens, Mrs. Kinton, Santa Barbara, Calif. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Michigan Seed Co., South Haven, Mich. Collection of horticultural seeds.

SUMMARY.

Grand prize 1

Gold medals 4

Silver medals 18

Bronze medals 6

Honorable mention 6

preservation of cherries, currants, blueberries, gooseberries, etc., none of which would be so desirable preserved in their natural state as grapes.

Those who know by experience of the strengthening properties of canned grape juice will not allow any of the fruit to go to waste or be eaten by poultry. Diluted with water, sweetened and iced, it has no equal as a harvest drink.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURE AT PARIS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: You will find enclosed herewith a list of awards on permanent exhibits in American exhibits in Group VIII., Horticulture, at the Paris Exposition, so far as announced up to September 1.

A summary of awards to American exhibitors in the several temporary competitions in Horticulture up to the date shown follows the following totals:

First prizes 41

Second prizes 31

Third prizes 14

Honorable mention 10

Total 96

Four temporary competitions occurring in September and October, are yet to be heard from. WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1900.

AWARDS ON PERMANENT EXHIBITS, GROUP VIII., HORTICULTURE.

The following awards on permanent exhibits in Group VIII., Horticulture, have been reported up to Sept. 1, 1900:

CLASS 43.

Appliances and Methods of Horticulture and Arboriculture.

Gold Medals—

National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Albaugh, Georgia, Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Georgia. Collection of horticultural photographs.

St. Paul Board of Park Commissioners, St. Paul, Minn. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. Collection of horticultural photographs.

Live Stock.

BIG SHOW OF CATTLE.
All Breeds to Have Recognition at the Buffalo Exposition.

It is expected that the live stock, poultry and pet stock exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition next year all told will include about 25,000 individuals. Beginning the middle of August, Superintendent Frank A. Converse has arranged for a special cattle show to continue two weeks. The 14 or 17 breeds recognized in this country and Canada, including both beef and dairy cattle, will have a place in this division. The classification of beef animals includes the Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devon and Polled Durhams. The National Live Stock, Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Associations will endeavor to make exhibits excelling in interest any that they have heretofore brought together. The co-operation of these great associations gives strong assurance of an unequalled success in this feature of the show. The National Live Stock Association expects to make a very instructive exhibit showing the character of animals upon the ranches many years ago, along with those of the present day, illustrating the remarkable results of scientific breeding.

PRODUCING GOOD BEEF.

J. F. True of Jefferson County, Kansas, in a communication to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says: I both raise and buy steers for beef, esteeming Shorthorns and their grades the most profitable for raising under Kansas conditions, and three or four year old cattle from Oregon the most profitable to buy for fattening in this state, which, because of the abundance and cheapness of food, when crops are good, is an appropriate maturing ground for those reared farther west. I have been in the beef-producing business in Kansas for 31 years, and consider it profitable for the small farmer, as well as the stockman doing a more extensive business, and there may be, too, some profit in fattening even when lean and fat cattle sell for the same money per pound, if feed is low in price. I have made a gain of 400 pounds per head on a carload of 1,100-pound grade Shorthorns 12 months, in 100 days, October to January. These were fed loose, in an open barn, with ample room, the barn doors being open when the weather was not stormy, and half of the cattle lying in the open lot at night. I kept them corn-and-cob meal ground fine, with timothy and clover hay, and gave them each daily an average of four pounds of ground linseed oil-cake meal, and three pounds of wheat bran. I find the best results in shipping when cattle are given plenty of hay, but no grain or water, for 24 hours before, when there is a long run to market, but I give them plenty of water and a full feed of both hay and grain, when the run is short. Barley salt is the best in the feed lot and pasture.

GRAIN-FEEDING YOUNG CATTLE.

My experience in fattening cattle extends over twenty years, says M. A. Elbing, of Elbing, Kansas, in the "Prairie Farmer." I buy all my steers, preferring Shorthorns and their crosses, castrated during their first month. Calves do better if allowed to run with their dams, and should have grain as soon as possible. Mine are given green corn, wheat bran and whole oats in equal parts one to two quarts per day. Steers raised thus are marketed most profitably the spring they are three years old, though for small farmers perhaps it would be better to sell them at 900 to 1,000-pound, two-year-olds for fattening. Three-year-old Colorado stock are the most satisfactory Western cattle for handling here. Cattle from Central Texas should be wintered in Kansas before putting on grain. Under existing conditions native two-year-olds past, fed four or five months and weighing 1,400 pounds, are the most profitable for marketing.

ACCLIMATING CATTLE.

W. S. Ikard, manager of Sunny Side Stock Farm, Henrietta, Tex., one of the best known breeders in the Southwest, writes to the "Texas Stock and Farm Journal":

I will give you our way of handling northern cattle to keep them from having the acclimation fever. Keep them in the barn in day time, feed oats and bran and let them out at night in a pasture in which no other cattle are allowed, so as to get green feed. Give one to three tablespoonfuls of sulphur a day mixed in their feed and a tablespoonful of saltpeter once or twice a week is good. We do not feed a heating food and give them good fresh water. If you want them to get sick as soon as to get acclimated, turn them out in pasture day and night and you will not be long in acclimating them, or losing 50 to 100 per cent of them with the fever here. A good per cent of them die with the fever no matter what you do for them.

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"If the above does not purge them in a day, better repeat the dose, but if cattle are not too far gone it will work all right. We give one tablespoonful of sulphur for a calf 6 to 12 months old; for one 12 months old, 1/2 to 2 pounds of salts, tablespoonful of saltpeter; 2 tablespoonfuls of sulphur; for 2 years old, 2 pounds of salts, 1/2 tablespoonful of saltpeter and 3 of sulphur; give every 48 hours if necessary to keep bowel open.

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"I am sorry to report the loss of the first prize two-year-old heifer, Amour Beauty, and Bella Alamo with the fever. All but Letta Alamo of the ten head brought from Missouri last December, have had the fever and five are dead."

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread-disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known in the medical profession. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muscle tissue of the body, thus destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The present treatment has 1600 curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. M. BOTHWELL & CO., Toledo, O.
Gold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

will be one of the good offerings of the year.

JOHN HEDGES & SON, Pana, Ill., are advertising in another column two Hereford bull calves. One of them they call Perfection and pretty nearly fits the name. He is sired by Exile 62,243, one of the best sons of old Garfield, and a full brother to the great Earl of Shadeland 22. The dam of Perfection is Miss Wilton 51,947, by Colorado 42,169, by Anxiety 23, by old Anxiety, and out of Lady Hall 42,206, one of the best daughters of the famous Prince Edward 7,001, one of the greatest sons of old Lord Wilton. Lady Hall and all of the dams for seven or eight generations back were bred by Mr. Wm. Tuge, the breeder of the famous Lord Wilton. This bull calf is one of the best bulls that Messrs. Hedges ever raised, and, if fitted, would make a grand yearling show bull for next year. He is good enough individually and in pedigree to head any herd in America. He was calved October 25, 1890. The other calf was dropped November 5, 1890, and was sired by Exile. His dam is Nina 3d, 71,927, by Colorado and out of the grand imported cow Nina 13,591, bred by Mr. Thomas Lewis of England, and her sire was Herbert 12,434, bred by Mr. John Price of England, and sired by the great sire and prize winner Truro 3,492, by the famous old Horace 2,492. While this calf is not quite as good as the other one, he is still a good one and will make a grand bull. Calves of the same quality as these two and of as good breeding are selling at public sales for fully \$100 more than is asked for these.

Messrs. Hedges report that their pigs are coming along in good shape, and they say they can suit almost anyone as to quality and breeding. All interested in Poland Chinas or Herefords should send for their new catalog, which will be ready to mail soon.

J. K. ALEXANDER, Edinburg, Ill., will sell at his farm, October 16, his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 40 head of bulls, cows and heifers as follows: The old herd bull, now eight years old, Gay Harry, which was in Robins & Son's show herd as a yearling. He was sired by their great bull Gay Monarch, that stood second to the great Abbotsburn for years, and is undoubtedly a greater sire than his successful show competitor, Gay Harry, won second at the Illinois State Fair in 1897, beaten beaten only by that great show bull Valentine. Gay Harry is a great bull individually, and as a sire he is still better, as his get will show. He runs on dam's side to Imp. Frantic, by Fourth Duke of York; and Mr. Wm. Robins says this family of Shorthorn produced more show cattle for them than any family they owned in their day. Keep your eye on this grand old bull.

The bull that has been used on Gay Harry's get is the 2-year-old bull, Pearl's Goldust, by Baron Goldust, by Baron Gloucester, dam Lancaster Pearl, second by Lord Lancaster fifth, tracing to Imp. Pearllette. Here is a great two-year-old bull, well balanced on short legs, good top and bottom lines, with good, clean muscular head and horn. In fact, he is a first-class bull in any company. All the females old enough will be bred or have calves at foot by one of these bulls just described. There is a splendid lot of bulls in this offering, several of which will be at the Illinois State Fair for inspection, and we can assure our readers that they are worth seeing. There are few breeders that have better or a more uniform lot. One of the plums is a dark roan of September, 1899, by Gay Harry, dam Waterlo Lady 2d, by Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill, 2d dam Waterloo Lady, by Wild Eyes 4th. Here is a Scotch-topped Bull of the best breeding, and if he is not a credit to his ancestors we have missed our guess. He is good enough to go in any herd.

The next is a red of September, 1899, by Gay Harry, dam Rural Queen, by Belle Richmond, by Old Duke of Richmond. How is this for a Scotch pedigree? This calf is worthy of his ancestry. Watch this bull if you want a good red. The others are almost as good and well-bred.

In cows, there is a red-roan Kirklevington by Wild Eyes Duke, dam Kirklevington's Queen 2d, by Winsome Duke 11th. Where can you get a better pedigree united with good individuality and splendid breeding?

Then comes a red Waterloo Lady 2d, by Waterloo, Duke of Shannon Hill, dam Waterloo Lady, by Wild Eyes 4th. This cow must be seen with her produce to know her value; and the man that doesn't see her who wants a good Bate cow will miss it. Winsome Duke 11th, a red Queen of Shannon II, by Kirklevington Prince, is one of the plums of the sale. Watch her.

Lady Sale of Edinburg, a red roan with calf by Gay Harry, another good one, is by Winsome Duke 11th, dam 4th Lady Sale of Atchison, by Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill. This is a splendid cow and a splendid breeder.

Sansparell Queen, a red with a little white, by Winsome Duke 11th, dam Queen of Shannon 12th, by Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill, is one of the good ones of the offering a year ago. These cattle are offered to the market and should find a home in a good herd. If in fact, the entire offering is good, and if you want some shape go to this sale. Don't forget the date, October 16. Send for catalog.

STOCK NOTES.

MR. W. H. STEPHENS, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep at Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo., made a show of Shorthorns at the district fair recently held at Bunceton.

He was awarded first prize on a herd of Shorthorns headed by his #25 Crucikshank bull, Duke of Harden.

He has bulls and heifers for sale as per advertisement on this page.

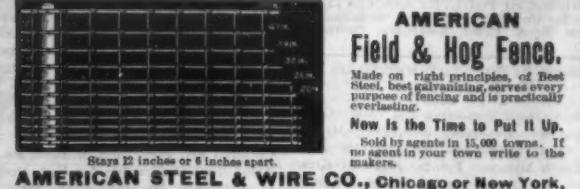
Shorthorn breeders had about \$8,000 worth of cattle at the Bunceton Fair, all from near-by herds, which fact shows that Bunceton is an important Shorthorn breeding center, and a good place at which to find breeding stock.

RECEIPTS during the week ending Sept. 29 were 22,411 cattle, 31,607 hogs and 9,647 sheep, against 19,273 cattle, 23,967 hogs and 5,888 sheep received during the previous week, an increase of 2,138 cattle, 7,660 hogs and 3,785 sheep. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago, cattle show an increase of 1,300, hogs 4,300, and sheep decrease of 1,200. Receipts at the four principal markets this week amount to 169,360 cattle, 243,600 hogs and 155,400 sheep, an increase of 3,700 cattle, a decrease of 7,300 hogs, and an increase of 25,300 sheep. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago cattle show a decrease of about 7,000 head, hogs 6,000, and sheep an increase of 12,500.

CATTLE—Receipts in the native division here were fairly liberal, and the quality ruled from common to good, best steers on sale during the week averaged 1,150 lbs. and sold at \$5.55. There were two loads of 1,540-lb. steers which sold at \$5.75. The demand for light weight cattle was fairly good, and prices ruled about steady compared with last week, while heavy weight cattle did not find as good demand and were 10 to 15¢ lower. The commonest class of beef cattle also sold a little lower. The

demand for export cattle was not quite so good, with English cables quoting United States cattle at 12½ to 13½¢ per pound. The heavy weight, plain quality, cattle have been very much neglected in the last two or three weeks. The best grades of butcher cows and heifers remain in active demand at about steady prices, while the fair to good declined 10 to 15¢. The canning grades were about steady, and the demand for really fair good. The very best grades of stockers and feeders ruled about steady, and good demand prevailed, while the common and inferior were in abundant supply, and prices declined 25 to 40¢. Stocker cows and heifers declined 10 to 15¢, while stocker bulls declined 10 to 15¢. Best grades of milk cows with calves ruled about steady, and very little demand for the common grades.

The following quotations are based upon the present conditions of the market: Best steers, 1,600 pounds average, \$5.75 to \$6.00; choice export steers, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds average, \$5.50 to \$5.70; good shipping and export steers, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, \$5.30 to \$5.50; medium shipping steers, 1,300 to 1,450 pounds, \$4.80 to \$5.00; the native beef steers averaging 1,200 pounds and upwards were of medium to top quality sold at \$5.00 to \$5.70, and the top weight \$5.75 to \$6.00; choice stockers, 1,200 to 1,250 pounds average, full weight, rough to best, \$4.80 to \$5.60; bulk of sales at \$4.20 to \$5.50; steers, 1,000 to 1,150 pounds average, full range, \$4.15 to \$4.35; medium, 1,000 to 1,050 pounds, \$3.80 to \$4.00; the native heifers, 1,000 to 1,050 pounds, \$3.25 to \$4.00; feeders, 1,000 to 1,050 pounds, \$2.80 to \$3.50; choice stockers, 900 to 1,000 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.25; steers, 800 to 900 pounds, \$2.50 to \$3.25; medium, 800 to 900 pounds, \$2.25 to \$3.00; the bulk of the South-western cattle sold at \$2.20 to \$3.10; and the best at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Fair to good native heifers sell at \$4.25 to \$5.00; and there were very few on the market; choice native heifers sell at \$4.25 to \$4.75; good native cows and heifers sell at \$5.25 to \$6.00; fair cows \$2.50 to \$2.75; inferior, light and old cows, \$1.00 to \$2.40; the bulk of the South-western cattle sold at \$2.20 to \$3.10; and the best at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Fair to good native heifers sell at \$4.25 to \$5.00; and there were very few on the market; choice native heifers sell at \$4.25 to \$4.75; good native cows and heifers sell at \$5.25 to \$6.00; fair cows \$2.50 to \$2.75; inferior, light and old cows, \$1.00 to \$2.40; the bulk of the South-western cattle sold at \$2.20 to \$3.10; and the best at \$2.50 to \$3.25. 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Horseman.**The Fence That's Guaranteed.**

AMERICAN Field & Hog Fence.
Made on right principles, of Best Steel, best wire and best construction, for the purpose of fencing and is practically everlasting.

Now is the Time to Put It Up.

Sold by agents in 15,000 towns. If not in your town write to the makers.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

We regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of Col. B. E. Runkle of Mexico "Leder." There was no better friend of the trotting horse in Missouri than Col. Runkle, and no one had warmer friends among the trotting horse fraternity. His death is a great loss to the "Leder" and to the goodly city of Mexico, whose best interests he always had at heart.

A disease attacked horses on the west shore of Maryland and has spread to Mathews County, Va. In some localities it is terribly contagious. Many have died on the Eastern shore, says the "Country Gentleman." No one knows what it is or how to treat it, and nine out of ten horses die. The first sign is weakness—horse stumbles, sways about, in a short time will begin to stagger, lose all power to swallow water or food, but wants former; breaks out in profuse perspiration, has no fever, does not seem to suffer any pain, stands or lies trying to eat and drink; grows weaker and weaker until he drops dead. Sometimes bleed at nose just before death. A Norfolk veterinarian says all the nerve tissues are affected, and in the end the spine, for toward the end muscles of back are tense and drawn.—F. R. S.

Give the healthy ones a physic ball, and mix in feed twice a day for a week a large tablespoonful of the following powder: Powdered nitrate potash, 8 oz.; powdered chlor. potash, 12 oz.; mix. Is there a lot of decomposing vegetable matter in the neighborhood? As a rule, those that are affected die—prevention, therefore, is practically the only hope.)

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I find many of our stallion owners want to break away from the 15 country cross roads of breeding adopted during the business depression. There is no reason why a stallion owner should insure a living colt, or a colt to stand up and suck. If the mare is in foal and has proper feed and care, there will be no trouble about a strong healthy foal, and I never could see why a man who has several hundred dollars tied up in a horse should feed him two years to get one fee. At the same time, if a breeder is unfortunate with his mare at foaling time and pays promptly for the service you will have to go outside of Missouri to find a stallion owner so small that he will not make equitable arrangements for the next breeding season. Most of them would gladly present the patron with the season's fee.

King Cashier, by Mambro King, that made several seasons at Springfield, Mo., starts his standard list with a creditable pacer. After the death of his sire he was taken back to New York, thinking he would gather something from the popularity of his sire in the way of new business in the stud. Missouri's new list for 1900 will be a long one, and many old performers bred in Missouri have gained new honors. The two fastest for the season are White Hose and Gyp Walnut, each with records of 2:06% and 2:04%. He has twice paced in that notch, his Providence heats being won in 2:06%, 2:04%, 2:05%. Few pacers can do much better. At Hartford he beat a great field, pacing the first heat in 2:04%. And at the Empire City track last week he again reduced his record to 2:03% in a winning race.

The veriest tyro in trotting breed if asked to name the three leading light-harness families of to-day, would immediately answer, those of George Wilkes, Electioneer and Nutwood, says the "Horse Review." So, likewise, would the deepest student of the breeding problem. Their precedence is not for a moment debatable. If we were asked the reason why we would refer the inquiry to the "Year Book" for answer. We would also call attention to the fact that nine out of every ten prominent performers of the last decade belong to some one of these three families, while a large percentage combine the blood of two, or else of all three of them—which no better answer could be given.

These great founders of families, George Wilkes was foaled 1856 and lived 1888—twelve years; Electioneer was foaled 1868 and lived almost twenty-three years; Nutwood was foaled and lived twenty-seven years. In point of numbers their descendants naturally follow their ages, for prior to point of time is everything in such a contest. But in point of actual years—that is, age for age—Nutwood's position is reversed. It is said that figures never lie. Still they might be jugged and distorted. But plain ones, without false lights to deceive the unwary, may be trusted. These plain figures show that Nutwood, were he living to-day, would be thirty years old. At the close of last season he had to his credit 160 standard performers; 22 of his daughters had produced 147; 118 of his sons had sired 68. At the same age George Wilkes had had 44 performers; 5 of his daughters had produced 5; 8 of his sons had sired 31. Electioneer had sired 157 performers; 30 of his daughters had produced 68; 30 of his sons had sired 68. These figures are instructive. They show unmistakably the unparalleled prepotency of Nutwood, even in contrast with the two horses that are supposedly his superiors. And while, owing to their purity of career, it is improbable that he will ever outrank either contemporaneously, his achievements, within a given length of time from his career, will almost as surely, always show the greatest.

It would be easy to write a volume concerning Nutwood. Perhaps one of the most wonderful things about him was his invariable success, in any and all environments. Taken, a young horse of no reputation, to California, he made a great reputation as a race horse and as a sire in a few years. Brought back to Ken-

tucky, his success there during five seasons, was phenomenal. Taken thence to Iowa, his success continued as remarkable to the day of his death. In Kentucky and Iowa he had access to some of the best broodmares living, and the results were wonderful; but in California the majority of his mares were of short pedigree, yet from them came many of his fastest descendants. To-day Nutwood is the leading sire of standard performers, having at last passed Electioneer, to whom he had long been second. He has more producing sons than any other horse, excepting Ryadik's Hambletonian alone. Blue Bull has four more and Mambro Patches three more producing daughters, but each of these horses had daughters breeding before Nutwood was foaled. But as a sire of dams of 2:15 performers Nutwood stands alone. To the close of last season his daughters have produced no less than 31. His nearest rival is George Wilkes, whose daughters had produced 24.

DR. R. W. CLABAUGH of Green Ridge got a bargain in the brown filly Stella W., by Walnut Boy, dam Deen Allison, by Andrew Allison, second dam by Osman, son of C. M. Clay, 22, and May Ferguson, son of C. M. Clay, 22, for \$105. The two-year-old brother to this filly was sick, and bidders were afraid of him. He was bred and owned by W. H. Hartzell of Chicago, Ill. He went to John G. Callison, owner of Walnut Boy, at \$30. Dr. Robinson got the bargain of the sale in the mother of these two colts. Brood mares did not sell as they should have done, and some that were offered found no bids. A pair of sorrel mares by Noble C., a grandson of Happy Medium, brought \$325. They were seven and eight years of age and had seen some hard driving. The dams were both by Al West. They were a large, attractive team.

As I stated in the start, most of the Walnut Boy colts were purchased by those who had come from Cooper County with Harriman in the hope of buying a Gyp Walnut. The crowd got tired long before the list was through, and many of the animals were not offered. Walnut B., 2:12%, brought \$425. Silver Slippers, five years old, no record but a three-year-old trial of 2:17 over the St. Joseph mile track, brought \$265, and a three-year-old sister to Joseph R., 2:22%, brought \$306. While many of the animals did not bring as much as Mr. Callison expected and hoped for, the brought fair prices, and have gone among the same people who developed Gyp Walnut, 2:06%; Joseph R., 2:22%; and Robbie C., 2:14%, and the sale in its results will be of incalculable benefit to the farm, to Walnut Boy and to his owner, John G. Callison. Already the people around the "Hub" are writing to know if we have any more Gyp Walnut and probably several that went out from Prairie View Farm September 19, 1900, will sooner or later find homes among the Yankees. It was a sale where those on the inside could hardly distinguish what the popularity was most for Walnut Boy and his get, or for the Auctioneer, the only "Bob Harriman" who had induced his friends to go a hundred miles or more to see him sell the young trotting and pacing race horses.

Among those present at the sale and from a distance I noticed Mr. Thompson, breeder of Crayon, by Cuyler, whose home is at Beaman, Mo.; L. M. Monsees, owner of Limestone Valley Stock Farm, known

BREEDING AND REARING OF MULES.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Though everybody is supposed to be acquainted with the facts of mule-breeding, there are a great many persons who do not know the precise meaning of the term employed. A mule, in scientific language, means the progeny from a cross between two distinct species, either of animals or of plants, which species, however, must be nearly related, or they will not intermingle. This progeny is generally infertile or barren, though there are some exceptions to this observation in the first generation of hybrids.

In the practical language of the farm and of the market the word mule has come to mean the progeny of the male ass, or jack, upon the female horse or mare, while the word "hinnay" is applied to the reverse cross of the stallion upon the jenny, or female ass. In these two hybrids, containing a most remarkable admixture of blood, we find a most remarkable difference of character, which cannot be explained philosophically, but which is often cited as showing the relative impress of dam and sire upon their progeny. In the mule we find the general characteristics, such as the head, ears, voice, tail, feet and temper are assimilated, and the males are two or three times as numerous as the females, while in size the progeny more nearly resemble the dam; but in the hinnay or progeny of the stallion on the jenny, the qualities of the horse predominate, with diminished size, this latter quality appearing to depend upon the female.

There is a common impression that the mare which has once been covered by a jack will never again produce a good horse colt, and that she should be kept for mule breeding exclusively. This would make it appear that the male exerts an influence upon the female that is not confined to the immediate progeny, but is transmitted through her to her future offspring.

This principle is admitted as established by some physiologists, and the following incident is often cited in proof of the position. A mare that has been covered by a quagga, or zebra, and produced a striped mule from that cross, afterwards had colts that were begotten by three different stallions; each of these foals was striped, and resembled the quagga in other respects. The same is said to be the result after breeding a mare to the jackson.

The mule is everywhere harder than the horse, subject to fewer diseases, more patient, better adapted to traveling on rugged and trackless surfaces, less fatiguing to its food, and much less expensive in feeding, more muscular in proportion to its weight, and usually living and working to about double the age. For the production of mules, mares should be selected that have large, roomy bodies on short, strong limbs. They should have good, sprightly tempers, and, when attainable, the more they have of cross with the thoroughbred horse, the better, if the above requisite of form and strength shall have been preserved.

Mules are timid animals, possessing also a great amount of curiosity in their composition. Affection, strongly characterizes all their actions, but they possess a peculiarity unusual in most domestic animals—that of resenting any injury. From this circumstance they have received the credit of viciousness and stubbornness, which, by a proper study of their characters, and by proper treatment from the beginning, can, in most cases, be overcome. It is much easier to train up a mule in the way in which it is to go, and to fit it for the purposes for which it is intended, than to overcome any bad propensity arising from years of mismanagement. Therefore, upon the collection of the colts at weaning time, they should be placed in an enclosure from which there is no possibility of their escaping until they have forgotten their dams. By this means the first step is taken to prevent the formation of one of their mulish propensities—that of being "brachy." At all times the bars, they do not in any way prevent contraction nor are they productive of expansion; they should, however, be left to themselves and never should a knife be used to interfere with them in any respect. They are an essential part of the supporting strength of the "horney box." Care should be taken in case of a contracted foot that the shoe does not have any bearing on them; therefore, never use a bar shoe, for in this way the commissaries are forced up into the sensitive foot, hurting the animal at each step, as would the nails of a man's boot-holes forced through the inner sole, and pushing up against his foot-heel; of course, if the frog will be found to be diseased, then the knife may be used to remove the parts affected, and in case of thrush some powdered borax must be packed into the diseased parts, when a speedy cure will result. I have never yet found anything equal to borax for the speedy and effective cure of thrush.

The foot needs no protection more than nature has provided it with, and if the sole and frog are left to take care of themselves and never disturbed by the knife of the smith, it matters not how hard is the roadbed that the animal has to travel on, it will not hurt the surface of his foot to strike it, and I care not whether he has on shoes or not.

The first lesson for the mule-trainer before attempting the management of these animals is to learn to govern himself; and the sooner the barbarous custom of choking a mule almost to suffocation is abolished, the better. By this treatment the animal receives a shock, both mental and physical, that in any case injures the constitution of the animal without conducting to its proper training.

The mule should be led or driven into a confined stall, or stocks, from which he cannot, by any possibility, escape; in a very short time he will cease struggling. Gentle handling, with quiet, soothing words, will soon give him confidence when the gear or harness is to be put upon him. The company of his mate, if he have one, or the presence of another animal, with which he is to be worked, aids in alleviating his fears. Avoid the possibility of his breaking away when released, for success depends upon the result of this first effort, and the impression made upon him. After being harnessed to the wagon, the trainer should endeavor to repress too great eagerness in the animal lest, by becoming overtasked, he become discouraged. By kind treatment and affection he will be rendered the most docile and amiable creatures among our domestic animals, and will often show more intelligence than the horse.

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PREPARING THE HORSE'S FOOT.

All irregular action of the foot and limb must be attributed almost invariably to a want of "balance" in the foot or feet. Therefore to correct faulty action look carefully at the base of the locomotive machinery, to ascertain what causes the trouble. Never undertake to correct such evils by resorting to the use of irregularly constructed shoes of unequal weight and dimensions, for such will not accomplish the desired results, except possibly temporarily and in isolated cases. For instance, if one side of the foot shall be found to be of less depth than the opposite side of the same foot, it may be permissible to build up the lower side by the use of some substance suitable if there is not sufficient foot at the deeper side to reduce it to an equality of depth, but the latter process is by far preferable whenever it is feasible. All attempts to correct faulty action by the use of mechanical contrivances of any nature whatsoever will unquestionably result in injury to the locomotive machinery of the animal and must be strenuously avoided under any and all circumstances. Examine carefully at all times the base of the locomotive power of the horse is like machinery and must be treated on the same plane of scientific mechanics, as any other machinery. As it is live machinery we are dealing with it requires more care and a longer period of time to bring about correct action than would be the case with dead machinery, for there are joints, tendons and muscles to be brought again into correct action, and they cannot be hammered and bent into correct proportions as could the dead machinery. While the rasp, and with the rasp only, must the surface wall of the foot be removed until a correct proportion has been acquired, when it will assume an accurate angle to the limb it supports.

One of the essential requirements for a well-equipped forge is a level floor so

that the animal will have an even surface to stand upon, for the foot cannot be correctly leveled by taking it in hand and looking around and over its surface. With the animal standing barefooted on an even floor the smith can readily discover whether the limb is in a correct position as it rests in the horny box—the foot. If it deviates from a plumb bearing it then easily discovered what irregularity in the foot causes this incorrect bearing, and, as before stated, the use of the rasp on the surface wall will bring about a correct proportion and angle.

Having obtained a correct "balance" do not adjust to the foot some irregularly turned shoe that will throw it out of balance again, as is too frequently done. Nothing must be adjusted to the foot at any time that will compel the animal to assume an action that the existing conditions of his locomotive machinery do not seem to him to be comfortable, for if such treatment is resorted to injure will result to his tendons, joints and muscles and frequently such injury will be found to be permanent.

Never use the knife on the surface of the foot—the sole and frog "shed" at the proper time, when nature has grown the new to take their place. The frog exerts no influence whatever in preventing or in causing contraction. The same may be said of the bars, they do not in any way prevent contraction nor are they productive of expansion; they should, however, be left to themselves and never should a knife be used to interfere with them in any respect. They are an essential part of the supporting strength of the "horney box." Care should be taken in case of a contracted foot that the shoe does not have any bearing on them; therefore, never use a bar shoe, for in this way the commissaries are forced up into the sensitive foot, hurting the animal at each step, as would the nails of a man's boot-holes forced through the inner sole, and pushing up against his foot-heel; of course, if the frog will be found to be diseased, then the knife may be used to remove the parts affected, and in case of thrush some powdered borax must be packed into the diseased parts, when a speedy cure will result.

The foot needs no protection more than nature has provided it with, and if the sole and frog are left to take care of themselves and never disturbed by the knife of the smith, it matters not how hard is the roadbed that the animal has to travel on, it will not hurt the surface of his foot to strike it, and I care not whether he has on shoes or not.

I have a horse that has been driven over these hard roads and "slammed" right along with only a narrow webbed shoe not much wider than her wall is thick, yet she has never been known to flinch. She has been at it now for about four years, during which time a knife has never been used in her foot. She has never had a shoe touched to her foot, however, she always been fitted cold. They have always been made perfectly level—the shoe, I mean—so that they lay on the feet perfectly. I think much serious injury has been done to the feet of our horses by this "hot seating" nonsense; not at any rate, that system of fitting is not permitted at my forge.

R. BOYLTON HALL, 23 Berkley street, Boston, Mass.

COACH OR CARRIAGE HORSE.

In speaking of the offer of a prize of \$100 by the Hon. William C. Whitney, I will have to say that the best stallion of any breed suitable for getting carriage horses, albeit, out of the millions bred we have been able to pick up some grand ones of suitable type. This deplorable omission makes it seem to us that the present ought to be a most auspicious time for starting an American stud book, and establishing a national type. We have several imported breeds competing against the horses that have been bred to race; the latter, failing in what they were intended for, and happening to possess the qualifications for heavy harness, being turned over to the one alternative purpose remaining. We presume, from the meager wording of the class conditions, that heredity and prepotency will not be taken into account in adjudicating the merits of the horses to compete for the money and

prize.

HOWARD BARLOW,

Cypress, Mo., March 20, 1900.

H. H. HAMER, Dear Sir: I will have to say more of your liniment. I can make more curing animals than selling it. I bought a horse with Bone Spavin and Fistula for \$10 last spring and cured him in the fall sold him for \$5. Included the \$5 for which send in Sure Cure. Yours respy,

W. D. AYRES,

Auctioneer, J. W. Sparks

MARSHALL, MISSOURI

Farming as a Business for Young Men

A talk with the
HON. JAMES WILSON
Secretary of Agriculture

Facing the World at Fifty

In this brilliant paper **SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE** writes of the men who have reached middle life without having achieved anything out of the ordinary; points out their opportunities, and shows how they may make the most of them.

Home Circle.

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Bind me with burning tears, but look be-
yond
Its tumult and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad
breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow.

Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne, like Christian's
pack?

Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold re-
serve—
To curse myself and all who love me?

Nay!
A thousand times more good than I de-
serve
God gives me every day;

And each one of these rebellious tears
Kept bravely back He makes a rainbow
shine;
Grateful I take His slightest gift—no fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the
clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me
be,
I must be glad and grateful to the end.
I grudge you not your cold and darkness—
me

The powers of light befriend.
—Celia Thaxter.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE NEAR PAST.

A chilly rain this dim autumn day ad-
monishes us that summer has gone and
that winter is coming soon. What a busy
summer it has been for me, and what a
pleasant summer withdrawal. He who keeps
busy has the surest panacea for sadness.
To study little and toil much must have
been nature's plan for human kind, be-
cause so many men and women find their
only real joy in labor. I have found time
to read the Home Circle page of the RURAL
WORLD, once in a while have even
forgotten my tasks in profitless day
dreams.

LIFE'S PROBLEMS.—Life presents so
many problems, many of them so terrib-
le that I have concluded to leave their
solution to the power which shapes the
destines of worlds. If we need horrible
conflicts between men, or nations; if there
must be Waterloo's, San Juan hills, bat-
tles in the wilderness, on sea, on plain, by
day and by night; if winds must rise and
floods come; if flames must destroy and
pestilence devastate; if famine must stalk
in India and murder, riot, and pillage
alarm and worry those who think, is it
not best to avoid mental effort, and sub-
merge all our faculties in honest, whole-
some toil? Tennyson was a prophet and
a philosopher. He said: "I have not made
the world, and He who made it it will
guide." Therefore will I endeavor to pos-
sess my soul in patience and to "let the
world wag on as it will."

THE SUMMER'S WORK.—What
haven't I done this summer? I can think
of but few things omitted from my sched-
ule of work. I have not plowed, but have
spaded a good bit, which is more than
some. I have not ridden at ease on a
mowing machine, driving sleek, lazy
horses, but have wielded scythe and
sickle instead, which is much harder on
the muscles. I have pulled weeds, heaved
corn and potatoes, planted all sorts of
garden truck and cared for it, have
groomed one horse every day, three horses
some days have kept a stable sweet as a
parlor for most of the time; have taken
care of a large lawn, superintended a big
house, entertained company, sometimes
six guests in the house for a week, and I
am alive, well and rather happy most of
the time.

THE EGO.—The above is a truth of
very egotistical appearance, yet I have
not meant to let the ego have too much
latitude; yet, why not? Why should the
individual strive to hide, to be ashamed
of appearing to seem to snub the Al-
mighty Power which alone is responsible
for individuality? There have been too
many years of repression and of false
teaching for the good of the human race.
Like the autocrat of the breakfast table,
I shall henceforth write of myself in Ital-
ics, when I wish to. Holmes says that
"conceit is just as natural a thing to hu-
man minds as a center is to a circle." Are
not natural things the essential ones? The
same author says, "I would have a woman
as true as death," who can be true and
not be egotistical? The ego continues.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—I have had a
disappointment this summer, a very bitter
one. On the 18th of August the surviving
members of my mother's family held a
reunion in Central Pennsylvania, and I
could not attend. Have you ever noticed
that when you wish very particularly to
do a thing, a combination of forces be-
gins at once to operate against you? All
my conscious life have I observed this,
and have fought these forces many a
time with all my strength, sometimes
have even conquered, but the fight for a
happiness always results in disappoint-
ment in the end, though we may seem to
have gained the victory. Once I would have
questioned; once I would have wept;
once I would have been reconciled for
days, perhaps for months, but now I am
wiser because I am older, and nearer to
the place where these mysteries shall no
longer be mysterious.

A CHURCH DEDICATION.—I went out
to witness the dedication of a neat little
country church last Sunday. "Good Will
Chapel" it is called, and the farmer folk
were there in numbers. How good and
wholesome they looked; how strong, how
honest, how generous they were, too, in
their treatment of the town people. "A
Basket Dinner"—capitals are here essen-
tial to fit the magnitude of the occasion—
fancy a table 82 feet long under branch-
ing oaks, and spread with every luxury
known to farm life and cooked in a style

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY
MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN
WHILE TEETHING, with great success.
It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS
the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND
COOL, and is a SOOTHER than any other.
So good, so draggled in every part of
the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wins-
low's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

of excellence no foreign chef ever at-
tained to. It was all so well done, so har-
monious, so beautiful, except one sermon;
that one for me marred the whole picture.
When it was over—the sermon, I mean—
we came away. There were four minis-
ters present, three of them consecrated
ones, I think. As for the other one, my
mind is in doubt, and if I were his bishop
I should forbid some of his stories; they
have a false ring, and we must insist up-
on having Truth in our pulpits, unpopular
as she seems to have become in many
other places.

MY FLOWERS.—Shall I tell you about
my asters here, or wait for another day
which, may not come? Perhaps now is
the accepted time. They are certainly at
their best just now, and we have had lit-
erally bushels of blossoms from them. I
planted "Vick's branching" variety, all in
delicate colors, white, pink and lavender,
sowing the seeds in beds, as we sow let-
tuce and radishes, and they have grown
just as easily and naturally. I sowed them
in March. My garden glows with
scarlet sage—salvia splendens—and the
cosmos is budding. Roses have revolved from
their mid-summer rest and are giving us
a wealth of blossoms. Carnations are
fine just now, and I have some very fine
camas from the first really good
ones I ever succeeded in growing. The
late rains have vivified the lawn and
freshened the colors, so that the place
looks wonderfully well for September,
and I am proud of the result of my seven
months' hard work, but shall be glad
when November comes and we are once
more in our cozy six-room cottage down
in the city, close to church, clubs, lec-
tures and other winter diversion. Mean-
while, with best wishes I remain egotisti-
cally yours, MAY MYRTLE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE WINTER'S READING.

No place or condition is so favorable for
the best and most profitable reading as is
the farm home during the long winter
evenings. The most helpful reading must
not be hastily done. To the careful reader
there seems to be too many books. We
find that the best informed are not so
much readers of many books as close
readers of a few standard authors. How
many who boast of reading a new book
each week can give a quotation from a
dozen of the books thus hastily skimmed?
Many are unable to tell in many instances
whether they have read the book
when asked, until the plot of the story is
given. Such reading begets slovenly
habits, as much as carelessness in
domestic duties will give us the slovenly
housekeeper.

Every farm home should have at least
one good magazine. This keeps the fam-
ily in touch with what is new in the
literary world. There should be concert of
action in supplying reading for the com-
munity. If several families have con-
cluded to take some magazine, then ar-
rangements should be made so that fam-
ilies of adjoining farms should each sub-
scribe for a different one, and then at
fixed times exchange. Be prompt, and
don't keep your magazine until it is seem-
ingly out of date. If this literary ex-
change is conducted on the broad, loving
spirit of the "Golden Rule," all entering
into this plan will be helped. You will
have something to talk about other than
your neighbors' shortcomings or your
own disappointment. The mind of the
farm home delights in philosophizing, and has only to
be fed to follow its natural bent.

If the magazine can't be purchased,
there are in many city homes of your
friends magazines which can be had for
the postage. Write them for such. Even
if they are a month late the reading mat-
ter is just as valuable, and if you pay the
postage on them your city friends will not
only feel the obligation to send them, but
will read them and forward them sooner
to you.

Then, it is most important that the
reading habit becomes fixed early in life;
and young people, who have not had the
taste for reading cultivated, will read a
brief article such as is found in the mag-
azine, when the reading of a book would
seem to them a Herculean task. And it is
as essential that we provide brain food,
if we would develop the thoughtful, intel-
ligent man, as it is that we provide food
to nourish the physical man, if we would
sustain life. Don't mentally starve the
boys and girls of the farm home, and then
wonder why they are compelled as
farmers and farmers' wives to take rear
seats in social and civil relations. Let
us find more magazines on the sitting-
room tables in the rural homes.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

A TALE WITH COUNTRY WIFE.

Rap, rap, rap. May I come in? Thank
you, very kind. My name? Your's truly,
J. F. M.

The reason of my calling is that on
Sept. 5, "A Country Wife" called on you,
my friends. The report of her visit was
published in the RURAL WORLD of that
date, and I see that she is so dissatisfied
with her lot, that she gives "Advice to the
Girls," so I cannot help calling and having
a talk (all my own way) with "Country
Wife," the girls and the members of the
Home Circle.

May I speak to "Country Wife" in
private? No? Well, let us then have this
talk among ourselves. Ladies, sit around,
take up your knitting or fancy work.
Gentlemen, refrain from smoking. My
little talk will be short.

"Country Wife," take this seat by me,
as long as I cannot speak to you in pri-
vate. I am sorry, but allow me to tell
you that never yet have I seen "Advice to
the Girls" stating it would be better to
live on half rations and see some of the
world, than to be a country wife.

Well, I must leave. I thank you all for
your kind reception. Good day. My! how
that door did slam! 'Twas night; the
wind shut it so. Well, never mind, I bow
to you and bid you all a kind farewell.

Barry Co., Mo. J. F. M.

derived, is affecting you now, as much as
water does a duck's back. "You were so
glad they came." Is that so? But then
"Country Wife," you could not be a hypo-
crite after attending church; could you
now, honest? But, how about that bustle
—excuse me, I mean powder box or curling
iron? You just look at them "while
you hunt for your hat pins and half
hands." Well, I believe it would be a
great blessing if all ladies would only look
at the powder box, instead of ruining
their good looks by dabbing powder on
their faces. A few years ago I was intro-
duced to a young damsel. She, I guess,
blew in the flour barrel, and while doing
so kept her eyes open. She was a beauty.
How I admired her affected way of closing
her eyes while speaking. Poor dam-
sel, she looked—ladies, I do not mean to
be rude—like hades.

How pay attention to what the town-
folks say concerning the hayseeds? Bah!
whoever has 100-dollar calves need not
pay attention to their wise remarks. The
business men, those that make a town,
will doff their hats to you, tell you it is a
warm day, so dusty, etc., invite you to
call on them after the show, etc. That is
true, is it not? Why do they do so? How
about that 100-dollar calf?

Now, girls, "Country Wife" is wrong.
True, I will grant that "Life is short at
the longest," but in life we must hold to
this rule. How I admired her affected way of
closing her eyes while speaking. Poor dam-
sel, she looked—ladies, I do not mean to
be rude—like hades.

Let us all
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it."

But still her advice to you does not sound
either of virtue, or of happiness. Dis-
satisfaction with her lot is very apparent,
and the logic she draws is as follows:

I am a country wife, I am dissatisfied,
Therefore, girls, do not become a country
wife;

Because, girls, you will be dissatisfied.

That is very poor logic. Jeremy Collier,
in certain of his writings, says "The ad-
vantages of life will not hold out to the
length of desire, and since they are not
big enough to satisfy, they should not be
big enough to dissatisfaction." That is very
true and good logic.

Half rations is well enough on paper;
but half rations will not satisfy the inner
self. All the sights of the world on a half-
filled stomach would prevent you appreci-
ating them, nor would your thoughts be
elevated. "Plenty to eat and plenty of
good work to do" will keep mind and body
together.

Now, girls, would you really like to be
one of those townfolks? If you do, then
marry a little dud, or a big one, for all I
care—a counter jumper, with half par-
ticulars in the middle, tan colored shoes, stand-
ing collar and loud necktie, with smiling face
and saucy eyes, and a voice so musical
when he cuts out, "Cash! Cash! One yard
of ribbon, 2c. Hurry, now, get the change
for this dime. Now, Cash, hurry, lady is
waiting." Marry that sort, girls, and I
will guarantee (in written guarantee, if
you will), that you will live on half rations
and you will see some of the world.
You may live in a little 2x4 cottage just
out of town, and all you will need to wear
and eat you will have to purchase. "Zim-
my," the dear boy, earns \$30 a month.
And it will take all of that to keep soul
and body together, even "on half rations."

What is that you say, miss? You would
not live in a town, but in a large city?
Well, O. K.; let us live in a city, a big one;
let us say New York, Chicago. All right.
We will have to live in a tenement, no,
let us not call it a flat (it sounds so
much nicer). How, let us see; here we have
a nice kitchen and dining room combined;
size, 8x10. Parlor, must have a
parlor you know; size, 8x8; sleeping room,
size, 8x6. But then what of that, you will
have little to do. "Zimmy," the dear boy,
leaves home at 6:30 a. m. and returns at 7 p.
m. We fixed up a nice lunch for him
and we are as happy as happy as can be.
We see the world and live on half rations
in half rooms. But, here arrives in
your home pretty baby, your joy and
"Zimmy's" pride. What fine surroundings
you have for the little one. How
pure and healthy is that air that circu-
lates in that tenement. I mean flat,
clean, fresh, well-ventilated, airy, light, flat, etc.
But you did not hear the butcher around
the corner say that was the only kind he
handled? How beautiful are baby's sur-
roundings.

You see some of the world yourself,
your joy, and dear "Zimmy" live on half
rations. But what of that? Little to do,
little to eat, and plenty to see and worry
over, but the worry is not work.
I could go on, show you the illness that
befell that baby on account of the lack of
pure, fresh air; "Zimmy's" illness, the
lack of those \$30, misery, death. But
you know, girls, know better, at any rate
I want to believe that no American country
woman does not know better.

Next week is "street fair" in the village.
I'll send my turkeys. If I get the
premium, as I did last year, I will send an
advertisement to the RURAL WORLD.
Mrs. Emma See Roberts attended the
dedication and made us a pleasant visit.
I enjoy Idyl's letters so much. She says
she is getting old; she must have had
that fine picture made when she was young.
I lately have sent the RURAL WORLD
to my second son. He and his wife appre-
ciate it, and thanked me many times for
the gift. I also sent it to a brother and
sister in Washington state.

Montgomery Co., Mo. MRS. A. P. O.

LIMENTIN.

OPIUM OINTMENT.—Three ounces
each of tincture of opium, camphorated
oil and borax water.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.—Half a
pint of turpentine, half a pint of apple
vinegar, and one-fourth of a pint of am-
monia. Bottle, stopper secure. When ready
to apply, pour out a little of the mixture,
add the beaten yolk of an egg and mix well.

MAGNETIC OINTMENT.—Melt one-
half pound of fresh lard, and one-fourth
pound of beeswax and resin together;
add two ounces of powdered borax. Mix
well and pour into a tin box.

SALVE FOR WOUNDS.—Take one
pint of olive oil, half an ounce of bees-wax
and resin each. Melt, add a tablespoon-
ful of lard, an ounce each of camphor and
powdered borax.

JAMESTOWN WEED SALVE.—Take
the brown or ripe seed of the weed, and
boil it in lard, strain while hot; put in a
little tin box; use for sores and burns.

LIP SALVE.—Take four parts glycerine
to one of tincture of benzoin. Mix; add half
an ounce of white wax and ten drops of
strong solution of borax.—Eliza R. Park-
er.

New Britain, Conn.

A BICYCLIST'S EXPERIENCE.

W. F. Young: My ankle, which I so se-
verely strained while riding my bicycle, is
entirely well, and I think strong as ever.
Your Absorbine did its work immediately.
I suffered two weeks, applying every kind
of liniment I knew without result. Your
Absorbine brought me out in three days.
I want another bottle in case of emergency.

C. L. PIERCE.

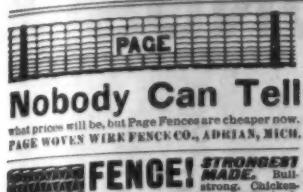
New Britain, Conn.

"SCHOOL KEEPS."

By James Jeffrey Roche.
Do you think it is "splendid to be a man
And done with the books and school,"
my boy?
Ah, but school keeps on after youth is
gone,
Under a harder rule, my boy.
Our teacher's name is Experience;
His price of tuition is high, my boy;
We can skip it if we please, but he always
sees,
And lays it on till we cry, my boy.
How long the term shall be for each
We know nothing at all about, my boy;
School is always open to teach,
But the scholars keep dropping out,

By the Faithful
Use of PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN KILLER

You can cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago. Price 25 and 50 Cents at Druggists.



The Pig Pen.

Nobody Can Tell

what price will be, but Page Fences are cheaper now. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

FENCE! STRONG! MADE! Built Strong! Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. Box 100, Wadsworth, Illinois, U. S. A.

Save Money

that is, save the price which you pay for the dealer when you buy fence from him. The **ADVANCE FENCE** is an excellent fence. It is good, will cost the second and third time. Special price, etc.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 120 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Good pigs with good edges. Good for breeding, good for market. S. F. BROWN, ASHBURN, ILLINOIS.

SOLD OUT — All but a few August pigs. Outlook good for breeding crop of pigs this fall.

S. G. Richards, Sturgeon, Mo.

HOG TAMER

Improved for 1900.

Makes noise like cut.

Once done always done.

Has reversible (T-shaped) steel knife held by thumb screw. And self-adjusting to gauges to suit size of hog. Price, \$1.00.

W. I. SHORT, 5181, Box Lewistown, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS.

BLACK U. S. AND TECUMSEH POLAND-CHINAS

Pigs at \$10. Pedigrees furnished. All letters answered. Jersey Cattle of good butter breed for sale.

ERNST W. WALTER, Monett, Mo.

FOR SALE both sex of Pure Black Poland Chinias at low prices.

W. E. CASON, New Bloomfield, Mo.

VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.

Brothers of the best strains of Poland-Chinas.

Registered Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Young stock for sale at all times.

POLAND-CHINAS.

All ages and sizes.

Individual merits combined.

R. L. ORGAN, Carmi, White Co., Ill.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET PRIZE WINNING POLAND-CHINAS

NINE PIGS, all right. Captured 10 pigs.

5 premiums at Edwardsville, Ill., and the same premiums at the Highland Madison County Fair.

Everyone is invited to receive a catalog.

L. A. SPIES BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEYS — 10 head of pigs and sows, bred ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B. SAWYER, CHERYVALE, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS — Registered stock. Pigs for sale. The true Reds. Best breeding. Prices reasonable.

J. E. HAINES, Ames, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEYS!

30 choice boars ready for service and 60 gilts ready to breed; also a few choice buck lambs.

S. V. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

BERKSHIRES.

Large English Berkshires! 50 boys

best of breeding. B. F. R. Chickens; Holstein Cattle; G. W. MINTON, Monett, Mo.

SICK HOGS DON'T PAY. Keep yours well and Cure the Sick Ones at HOGS.

Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.

A postal will bring full particulars and book on the "CARE OF HOGS." Address Moore's Co., Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

SAFELY, easily, quickly. Lotion or Ointment.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Only genuine. Lotion or Ointment.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

With blue ribbon. Take no other. Herbs, Drugs, Ointments, Lotion, Ointment, etc.

For Particulars, Testimonials, Send Mail, 16,000 Testimonials, told by all Druggists. Chichester Cheshire Co., Madeline Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Good Wagon

Wagon with good wheels. Unless the wheels are good the wagon is good.

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEEL

made to fit any wagon—your wagon.

It will always have good wheels. Can't dry up, won't get flat. Good, wide tires. Catalog free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. QUINCY, ILL.

FARMS.

160 ACRES Irrigated Alfalfa land, 100 bearing stock, 80 acres well timbered, 1000

acres in Western Kansas for \$1,000. If you want to live in comfort and prosperity, try the Kafir corn, Alfalfa and castle or sheep will earn you 25 per cent on capital invested. Farm land, 1000 acres of good land, 1000 acres of land and exchange from Iowa to the Gulf.

BOLES & HOPE, Birmingham, Iowa.

FOR SALE — A small farm of 50 acres, well suited for fruit and pasture. Fruits planted to apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes; some of it bearing fruit now. Title perfect. Address: A. F. RETHEMAYER, Bear Creek, Cedar Co., Mo.

FARMS

If you would like to buy a farm in Missouri, write to GEO. J. MILLER, Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE — 500 acre stock farm, 140 a. in cultivation, 240 under fence, 100 in pasture, 100 in orchard and spring; good school, 1 1/2 miles south of Ava, Douglas Co., Mo. \$10 per a., part cash. Wm. Baecher, 525 W. Pine St., Springfield, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE or exchange in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

HOGS ON THE DAIRY FARM.

I have found in my experience that hogs go naturally with dairying, and that it pays to keep them on the dairy farm even if for no other purpose than to dispose of the skim milk profitably. Few dairy farmers can find a market for all their dairy products, and the waste sometimes is large, writes W. E. Edwards in the "Ploughman." If this waste can be converted into something profitable, no matter how small, it may turn an otherwise losing business into one that pays. We cannot do better in the present conditions of dairying than to find some market for all the by-products of the farm, and if we succeed in doing this I am sure there will be a living and something more found in dairying. Hogs go with the dairy for several reasons. There is first the need of plenty of milk to raise hogs successfully, and if we had to buy this we would hardly figure out much profit. The swill barrel need not be the old-fashioned sour mixture that was enough to make any hog sick, but it can be composed of sweet skim milk that when fed with a little grain makes the very best fattening ration for hogs. Then the young pigs must be raised on sweet milk and weaned gradually from their mother with the greatest care. It is only on the dairy that one actually finds milk in sufficient quantities to be extravagant with it in feeding pigs. This extravagance is really economy when we consider on how many dairy farms the same amount of skim milk is actually wasted.

Not only this, but the hogs require good pasture to-day as well as the cows, and when you raise grass and clover for one you have an excellent food for the other. The hogs that are reared when young on good sweet milk, turned out in the clover field in summer and topped off with corn, make the ideal creatures for the market. We need the corn for the dairy cows, too, and one class of farm animals eat what the others do not like so well. The cows will eat the young cornstalks in winter, while the hogs would turn away from them. But the corn forms the ideal food for fattening the hogs. In this way the two animals fit together and make excellent ones for the dairy farm. Since I have been increasing my herd of swine I have become more convinced than ever that hogs are actually necessary to the successful development of a dairy, and the man who does without them is losing money that he otherwise might make. Because your dairy is paying now, it does not follow that it would not pay even more if you had hogs on the farm. It certainly will prove a good experience to try it.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

J. H. WAGENECK, Enfield, Ill., writes that his pigs are in fine shape and that he has a lot of them sired by Governor 37717 and by Black Protection 4526; also 75 head of last spring's pigs, all good ones, either sex. Write Mr. Wageneck for prices; he is prompt in answering correspondence and will treat you right.

SMITH BROS., Brookfield, Mo., offer at bargain prices for 30 days extra good Shropshire sheep and Poland-China hogs.

Both sheep and hogs are in perfect health and doing well. The sheep flock is headed by Allen's 551, a son of Davison's Magistrate. The herd of hogs is headed by a good son of King Perfection; dams are of the Tecumseh and Black U. S. families.

W. H. KER, the Berkshire breeder of Prairie du Rocher, Ill., writes us that he is having a good trade. On Sept. 15 he sold two nice sow pigs to Mr. Geo. H. Grayson, an Arkansas lumberman, who is establishing herds of Berkshire hogs and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Grayson had purchased pigs of Mr. Ker previous to this, which is evidence that Mr. K. satisfies his customers. He writes: "The RURAL WORLD is a good pulier for me. Pigs are ready to kill. The curing is done with Liverpool salt and saltpeter, after which the hams are washed clean and slowly smoked for 40 days over green hickory or red oak wood. Many farmers raise the hogs, but few cure them. They are sold to skillful curers, who supply the market—Washington Star.

COWS AND HOGS.

They fit each other. Pasture is an absolute necessity in successful hog growing, but the hog's stomach is not adapted to the digestion of large quantities of grass or other rough feeds. During the whole period of growth, from the time he is about three weeks old, he requires some kind of concentrated food in addition to pasture, and the ripening up for market may be done on corn alone, which is the usual practice in corn and hog regions.

The cow, on the other hand, requires a large amount of rough feed, and but a small quantity of grain. The two make a splendid combination for using up the feed products of farms situated in the corn belt. One of the best points in this combination is the cow will use all the rough feed of every kind; the butter she yields and the calf that she will raise nearly every year will amply pay for her care and a good round price for this rough feed that would otherwise be wasted, and is wasted largely on many of farms. Then, best of all, it seems to me, we have in the skinned-mill and buttermilk the very food that is suited to the wants of the growing pig. Many other feeds are excellent, but my experience is that nothing is equal to milk thickened with middlings to make the pig curl his tail and grow, especially grow.

If we are not farming for fun, it is worth while to have that nice proportion between cattle and hogs that all rough feed and all feeding grains be used on the farm. In the great corn and hog regions of western Ohio the hog is and should be the main attraction, and the cow a side show, but we are two prone to push the cow to the neglect of the cow, thus allowing great quantities of rough feed to be wasted in the dairy regions, the cow must be the main dependence, but it is safe to say that many dairymen would find it profitable to give more attention to the hog.

But whether the main dependence be cows or hogs, we want such as are adapted to our conditions. If we are giving, says J. Al. Sobie in the "Ohio Farmer," our attention to gilt-edged butter, we want the cow that will make the most butter out of the feed given her. If we are in the milk business, the cow that will fill the largest pail is the one that wins our affections. But it is safe to say that most dairymen would find it profitable to give more attention to the plums.

THE E. E. AXLINE PUBLIC SALE.—This sale will take place Oct. 31, 1900, at Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo. Note the change in Mr. Axline's adv. He has more of and better Mo. Black Chief's get in his coming sale than were ever offered to the public before. Any one wanting a Mo. Black Chief cannot afford to miss the sale; as there will be some show yard material in this offering that the lovers of breed cannot afford to miss.

PRACTICAL PIG PEN POINTERS.

By New York Farmer.

When swine-breeders boast that they have "increased the breeding power of the hog," it may be well to call their attention to the fact that the razor-back sow of the South, left to its own devices, will bear from 12 to 20 pigs right along, nearly as many as the hog.

This is bad weather for swine that have no shade. The animals wilt under the sun's heat.

Even in this weather it is necessary to force the swine to take exercise.

Hot weather, bad care, or no care, incorrect food and general neglect will go far towards converting even a full-blooded herd into "scrub" swine.

Do you feed and water stock? If so, write O. K. Harry Steel Works, St. Louis, Mo., for catalog.

WE CAN'T DO IT.

without your assistance, but have always made a strong effort to turn the attention of legitimate home-seekers in this direction.

It is being done by honest statement, as to real advantages of this region and at great expense. Will you help us in this work by furnishing list of persons to whom it might be well to send suitable printed matter? Address Bryan Snyder, G. F. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

BREEDING FOR WOOL.

Bulletin 178 of the Michigan Experiment Station says: "The present tendency of the wool market points to a continued active demand for fine grades of wool which the Merino alone produces. Michigan has long since proved her adaptability to the Merino. The Merino was brought to Michigan probably as early as 1828, and from that time until the beginning of the depression in the wool industry the Michigan Merino was well and favorably

The Prosperous Farmer

Farming is a science. To farm with profit, the farmer must thoroughly inform himself on the subject of fertilizers. If he does this, success is assured. Potash is essential to every crop.

We have valuable books telling all about the use of fertilizers and Potash which should be in the hands of every farmer. We gladly mail them to you. A postal will do.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York



SHROPSHIRE RAMS,
all yearlings, for sale; also my stud ram for sale or trade for one as good.

Address L. G. JONES, Towanda, Ill.

6 yr. Registered SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Extra well woolled on head and legs, all good quality and size, 2 show rams. Also a ewe. Call or address, J. W. BOLES, Auxvasse, Mo.

EXTRAVAGANT STATEMENTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The champions of the different breeds of sheep sometimes become so enthusiastic over their choice that they make wonderful claims and many misleading statements. Such claims eventually work an injury to the breed. One would be led to think after reading some articles that there is a breed of sheep, like some patent medicines, "good for everything." Now, to be honest, I think there are one or two breeds that come awfully near it, but with all their good points I can not make them cover the field. We want more study of the breed and animal by our enterprising writers, and fewer statements based on general hearsay. Let us have the truth.

In looking over the works of some of the best "authorities" on sheep one will find statements that must be taken with considerable allowance. Perhaps the time of the author is so taken up that he depends on others whom he considers reliable for certain information. But it gives it out as his statement he is responsible for it.

Even so careful a writer as Dr. Galen Wilson makes remarkable statements in his article about "Rapid Changes in Sheep Husbandry of the World" in "Practical Farmer" of Sept. 8, 1900. Speaking of the Rambouillet as an improvement over the old Spanish Merino, he says: "They have been improved in size and

1900. THE BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST AND BEST! 1900.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR=FAIR GROUNDS!

40th ANNUAL FAIR—OPENS OCTOBER 1, CLOSES OCTOBER 6.

The greatest, most comprehensive and most attractive annual Fair on earth. Competition open to the world. Space and entries free. The liberal premium list more liberal than ever this year. One fare round trip on all railroads, made especially for the Great St. Louis Fair.

The all-powerful magnet of Fair Week, that attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors to St. Louis, where a royal welcome awaits all who will come to enjoy the manifold attractions of the Great St. Louis Fair, combined with St. Louis's proverbial hospitality so lavishly displayed in her fall festivities.

MAGNIFICENT AGGREGATION OF BRILLIANT FEATURES THIS YEAR

The most elaborate and extensive exhibits in Agriculture, Horticulture, Machinery, Farm Implements, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables and the most artistic displays ever seen of woman's work in the Textile Department.

The leading LIVE STOCK SHOW OF AMERICA, bringing in direct competition the choicest blooded stock of the leading breeders of this or any other country.

The Poultry Show is concededly the most attractive and thoroughly representative in the world. There will be 6,000 birds of high feather on exhibition.

The leading manufacturers of all character of agricultural implements will have an impressive display of their new and improved machinery and most modern devices.

ROBERT AULL, President.

The Markets

WHEAT, on track—Lower and dull.

No. 2 red at 77¢/97¢ delivered this side and at 74¢/82¢ delivered this side and at 74¢/82¢.

No. 4 at range of 71¢ to 72¢/82¢ (fancy, 73¢/82¢) delivered.

No. 3 hard at 73¢ to 73¢/82¢ delivered.

No. 2 hard, choice at 73¢/82¢ and on p. t. delivered.

CORN, on track—Nos. 2 mixed and white, 24¢ better demand fair for former, but with 24¢ better.

No. 2 mixed, 40¢ delivered.

No. 2 yellow, 40¢ delivered.

No. 2 white, 40¢ delivered.

No. 2 yellow, 40¢ delivered.

OATS—on track—White, stronger—in demand. Mixed better, too.

No. 2 mixed, 22¢/23¢—selections, 23¢/22¢.

No. 3 mixed, 22¢/23¢ delivered nominal.

No. 1 Northern mixed, 23¢.

No. 2 white, 23¢/24¢—fancy clipped, 25¢.

No. 3 white, 25¢/25¢.

No. 4 white, 24¢ delivered—selections more.

RYE—No. 2 steady at 5¢ delivered.

MILK—Offerings—Offerings, both slow and to come in, small, while the demand is excellent. Bran quotable East St. Louis at 78¢ in bulk and 7¢ in small sks., and 62¢/65¢ in bulk; skid mixed feed at 72¢/75¢. At country stores, 72¢/75¢ at 7¢. At mill bran at 8¢ and shorts at 7¢. At mill bran jobs at 7¢ and shorts at 8¢.

HAY—Received 42 tons local and 155 tons through, shipped 28 tons. Market holds strong for timothy, the medium grades being wanted for shipment, and the best for feed. R. P. galloSHIRDUU the best for hay.

Grass—Offerings—Good clover in demand, but the low grade clover.

PEANUTS—Searce and nominally firm at 94¢/95¢ for Western to 10¢/11¢ for Texas.

PRICE OF CHANGE.

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

Wheat—Closed Saturday. Range To-day. Closed Saturday. Range To-day.

Sept. 75¢ b 75¢ b

Oct. 75¢ b 75¢ b

Dec. 75¢ b 75¢ b

May 82¢ n

Oats—Sept. 39¢ b 40¢

Oct. 36¢ b 37¢

Dec. 34¢/35¢ b 33¢/33¢

May 33¢ b

Corn—Sept. 21¢ b 21¢

Oct. 21¢ b 21¢

Dec. 22¢/23¢ b 22¢/23¢

May 24¢ a

Castor wheat, corn and oats ranged: Last Lear, Sat.-day.

Wheat—75¢/76¢.

No. 2 red, 71¢/72¢.

No. 3 red, 68¢/69¢.

No. 4 winter, 62¢/63¢.

No. 2 hard, 68¢/69¢.

No. 3 hard, 67¢/68¢.

Corn—23¢/24¢.

No. 2 23¢/24¢.

No. 3 21¢/22¢.

No. 4 20¢/21¢.

No. 5 19¢/20¢.

Oats—Sept. 21¢/22¢.

No. 2 21¢/22¢.

No. 3 20¢/21¢.

No. 4 19¢/20¢.

No. 5 18¢/19¢.

Wool—Wool.

Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing 20¢.

Medium clothing 19¢/20¢.

Braid and low 18¢/19¢.

Burly and clear mixed 17¢/18¢.

Shirt—Medium 16¢/17¢.

Dark and sandy 14¢/15¢.

Fine medium 14¢/15¢.

Light fine 13¢/14¢.

Heavy fine 13¢/14¢.

Kansan and Nebr. 13¢/14¢.

String—Medium 19¢/19¢.

Dark and sandy 14¢/15¢.

Fine medium 14¢/15¢.

Light fine 13¢/14¢.

Heavy fine 11¢/12¢.

Arkansas and Southern—Medium (feeces) 19¢/22¢.

Medium (loose) 19¢/22¢.

Coarse and low 13¢/16¢.

Fine medium 14¢/15¢.

Light fine 13¢/14¢.

Heavy fine 11¢/12¢.

Texas, Okla. T. and Oklahoma—Medium 18¢/19¢.

Coarse and low 13¢/16¢.

Fine medium 14¢/15¢.

Light fine 13¢/14¢.

Heavy fine 11¢/12¢.

Arkansas and Southern—Medium 19¢/22¢.

Medium (loose) 19¢/22¢.

Coarse and low 13¢/16¢.

Fine medium 14¢/15¢.

Light fine 13¢/14¢.

Heavy fine 11¢/12¢.

Tubwashed—No. 1 2¢.

Burly 22¢/24¢.

Angora goat hair—Clean and clear 15¢/20¢.

Burly 10¢/11¢.

Black and body from 4¢ to 6¢ a pound less than quotations.

44½ N 28TH RD UHRLU

COTTON—Considerable strength was shown by cotton today, and especially in futures, which showed a decided upward movement. This strength was brought about chiefly by Liverpool, which was higher for both spots and futures. That market eased off some, but closed with a point higher for futures. The York spot closed 13 to 14 points higher, and the close was 14 up for spots and from 32 to 35 points for futures.

Local Markets—Steady and unchanged.

Soil 9¢/16¢.

Good ordinary 9¢/16¢.

Good middling 9¢/16¢.

40th ANNUAL FAIR—OPENS OCTOBER 1, CLOSES OCTOBER 6.

THE HORSE SHOW

Will have the largest number of rings, the brightest features and the most liberal prizes ever offered at any Fair. This year it will be a world-beater.

The carriage department will have vehicles of all character, design and manufacture from Main to Manito. The entries are nearly double those of previous years—a record which speaks for itself.

Note the magnitude, magnificence and magnetism of the special attractions this glorious year of 1900.

A myriad of high-class events.

Four days' Grand Trotting Meeting, beginning Tuesday, October 2, and closing Friday, October 6, on the unsurpassing beautiful mile course. The fastest harness horses in the West will compete.

<>>>SPECIAL<<<<

Match race for \$5,000.00, between the celebrated and popular stallion, Joe Patchen, record 3:01½, and the phenomenal California pacer, Anaconda, record 2:02½, will take place on mile track, either Wednesday or "Big Thursday" of Fair week.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand International contest for the championship of the world, Motor Cycles and Motor Tricycles, between the champion of France, Mons. Albert Champion and Kenneth A. Skinner, of Boston, champion of America.

One mile, five mile and twenty-five miles, on the mile track. These machines are whirlwinds of speed and last week at Chicago made a mile in 1 minute 6 seconds. There will also be a mile race between Mons. Albert Champion and a thoroughbred race horse, the horse to receive a start of about one-eighth of a mile.

These novel, interesting and speedy contests will take place Wednesday, October 3, and "Big Thursday," October 4. Interstate Automobile race between Buffalo and St. Louis machines, fifteen miles, on the mile track.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, TIME-HONORED CHILDREN'S DAY, ALL CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE.

A SPLENDID ARRAY OF

AMPHITHEATER ATTRACTIONS

The world-famous St. Belmos in their matchless aerial act and daring mid-air leaps through a heart of fifteen daggers and electric fires. The most marvelous trapeze acts of the age.

Rae and Benedicto, the greatest artists of the world, in their novel, thrilling and fascinating revolving ladder acts. A night of a lifetime.

In the Kinetoscope building will be exhibited Sager's magnificent collection of moving pictures, embracing the only views of the recent Galveston disaster, scenes in the Chinese War, panoramic views of recent Naval engagements and scenes at the Paris Exposition, and for the first time here, pictures of the recent Sharkey-Ruhlin fight.

Professor John E. Baldwin, the celebrated balloonist, who represented the United States Government at Cuba during the recent Spanish War, will give the greatest exhibition of balloon ascensions and parachute leaps ever seen. He reaches an altitude of from three to four thousand feet and performs daring feats in mid-air on a trapeze bar. His act is the most sensational and daring ever undertaken by a human being. He gives a balloon battle, a most novel and realistic spectacle.

JOS. A. MURPHY, Secretary.

>>>GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.<<<<

THE SPECIALIST IS THE MASTER.

SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 67. This is a condensed report on the experiments with sugar beets in 1899. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost, by residents of the state, upon writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The sugar beet experiments were continued in 1899 on land in the Platte River Valley at Ames, Dodge County, Nebraska. The Standard Cattle Co., located at that point, in addition to furnishing land for the experiment plots, also placed two thousand acres of sugar beets at the disposal of the station, for experimental purposes.

These areas comprised a considerable number of varieties of beets, also soils of different character, treatment, cropping, etc. It was thus possible to carry on a part of the experimental work on a very large scale.

In spacing beets the most satisfactory results were obtained by having the space between the rows of beets eight inches apart in the row. This admits of horse cultivation and yet brings the plants sufficiently close together to prevent their growing too large.

Experiments in 1899 and previous years have shown that shallow cultivation throughout the growing season is desirable. Deep